New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT.

Probable Transfer of Mr. Crampton—New-York's Influence in Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

It is stated in a letter from London, from an unusually responsible source, that the British Government is anticipating a demand from our Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, indicative transferring him to some other diplomatic station, as in the case of Mr. HENRY SEYMOUR sent hither from Spain.

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR is named as Mr. CRAMPTON's successor.

We have been favored with beautiful weather to-day, and all public business has been suspended. The diplomatic corps paid their respects to the President at 11 o'clock, in full costume. Mr. CRAMPTON was prominent among them. Mr. MARCOLETA attended as Minister from Nicaragua, and received marked attention from the other diplomatic guests. At noon the doors were thrown open to the public, and thousands were in attendance during the day. A fine band was stationed in the mansion, and it was altogether a very joyous time.

The United States Treasury statement reports $20,732,000 subject to draft in all the Treasuries on the 24th of December.

The President's Message and Why It Was Sent In.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

The transmission of the President's Annual Message to the Senate, sent to the body of most assembled in the other wing of the Capitol, who are expected to constitute the House of Representatives, should no explanation ever be offered, took everybody by surprise. Indeed I am not sure that the President himself has yet recovered from the unpremeditated attempt to astonish the country. So far as I can learn the purpose to transmit the document to the Capitol was quite suddenly formed, and the copies sent to the Northern press were struck off after midnight on Sunday, and started by the mail which departed on Monday morning.

It is scarcely necessary to discuss the propriety of the President's course in sending his message to this (in the very sensible words of Mr. SUMNER of New-York) "aggregation of raw materials from which the House of Representatives is expected to be formed." It is sufficient to remark that it seems to be clearly in contempt of the Constitution and law, which provide that nothing else shall be done by the House prior to the election of a Speaker—that it is violative of all precedent practice, and, therefore, in contravention of the concurrent views of executive duty held by every former President of this United States from WASHINGTON down; and that the Message in reality discloses nothing so important to the public interests as to justify such extraordinary means of getting it before the country. In short, the President, who has been so seriously entertained during two months past, lest this document should be published by some enterprising press before the proper time, has himself "surreptitiously" and "prematurely" thrown it before the public.

As no public interest required this indecorous and unseemly haste on the part of the Executive, we are compelled to look for its motive elsewhere. That the President had been very anxious for the organization of the House, in order that he might get his Message out, is notorious. A few days ago his view was, that the message could not properly go in until a Speaker and Clerk—a presiding and a recording officer—had been elected by the House. He intimated, through his confidential agents, his desire for an organization, but it leaked out that the House did not choose to heed his wishes. It adjourned on Saturday night without having chosen a Speaker, and on Sunday the Executive mechanism resolved to "make a precedent." The motives governing this determination are believed to be two-fold—first, to inform the country of our relations with Great Britain on the Central American question, in the hope that their delicate nature at this time would explain and excuse his recent declarative measures to restrain filibuster "emigration" to Nicaragua, for which he is likely to be roundly shouted in the South and Southwest.

Another, and the chief motive, is believed to be to get the views of the Message on the Slavery question before the country prior to the meeting here of the National Democratic Committee, which convenes here on the 9th inst., to devise preliminary steps to the National Presidential Convention. General PIERCE is an earnest candidate for renomination. The last three columns of his Message is simply a bid for the support of the South. Add it is a high bid too. It concedes to the Slave States all and everything, singularly and collectively, that they ever asked, and goes to the extreme of subserviency in disclaiming for the Free States anything but abstract rights without practical illustration or advantage. I confess I think the bid is a rare one; and, if the nomination is not knocked down to PIERCE, it must be because the second thought of the Slave States is disgusted with, and distrusts a Northern man who is able to get so much farther south of MASON and DIXON's line than ever did the wildest disciple of CALHOUN. The President's coup de main was well-timed, and the chances are that the National Committee will give him a long shove ahead on Tuesday next.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The forcibly expressed views of the message in regard to the Central American controversy are sustained with wonderful unanimity by men of all parties. No one here doubts that the conduct of Great Britain has been in the highest degree disingenuous, and that the argument as to the construction of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty is all on one side. But the President recommends nothing. He says in effect that the correspondence is closed without an agreement between the two Governments—that Great Britain is persisting in all the violations of the clearest meaning of the Convention of 1850, and refuses to desist; and yet fails to suggest any steps to be taken by Congress in the premises—on the contrary, by his expression of the conviction that the difficulty may yet be amicably settled, he intimates that no action of Congress is necessary or desirable. Such evasion of responsibility is not creditable to the Executive.

What should he not recommend something in this

Democratic Democrats say they would have yielded before this, if it had not been unanimously understood that a break from Mr. BANKS was impossible. This idea is futile. Ninety men will never leave BANKS, now that the Republican sentiment is overwhelmingly in his favor. The sentiment is not personal, but political, and will be sustained. S.

FROM ALBANY.

Swearing in of the New State Officers.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

Failure of the House to Elect a Speaker.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The new State Officers were sworn in to-day. The Senate assembled at noon, and the Lieutenant-Governor having taken his seat, the oath of office was administered to the members. All the Senators were present, except ERNAS CLARK, of St. Lawrence.

Lieut.-Gov. RAYMOND addressed the Senate in some complimentary remarks, in which he commented upon the high responsibilities devolving upon a member of the Assembly of such a State as New-York, and expressed his confidence and earnest desire that no sectional animosities or party feeling should influence Senators to cast any obstruction in the way of such legislation as was necessary for the prosperity and happiness of the people.

Mr. BENEDICT, of the Nineteenth District, on the conclusion of the President's remarks, moved that S. F. ALLEN, of Monroe, be declared an elected Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. DYKMAN, of New-York, moved as an amendment that the Senate proceed to ballot for a Clerk, and on the first ballot the vote stood:

T. P. Allen	16
J. S. Reynolds, N. Y.	11
G. C. Ten Broeck	1
Scattering	4

On the second ballot the vote stood:

Allen	16
Ten Broeck	1
Reynolds	10
Scattering	4

The third ballot stood:

Allen	16
Ten Brook	1
Reynolds	10
Scattering	4

C. P. BARNES of Kings changed his vote from REYNOLDS to ALLEN, who was then declared elected, and took the oath of office.

Mr. MORRIS moved that the Senate appoint Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. BROOKS moved, by an amendment, that the Senate proceed to elect a Sergeant-at-Arms also. The amendment was adopted, by 16 yeas to 15 nays.

SAMUEL R. TUELL was nominated by Messrs. DELANO, BENEDICT, CAYLER, HASTINGS, HUNTINGTON, LAW, MADDEN, MORRIS, PATTERSON, RAMSEY, RICHARDSON, RIDER, TOWNE, UPHAM and WHITESIDE—16.

B. M. EATON was nominated by Messrs. BROOKS, FORDEN, HALE, HASWELL, HOTCHKISS, MORRIS, POTTS, A. M. SMITH, C. P. SMITH, J. A. SMITH and SWEET—11.

GEORGE WOODWARD was nominated by KATSMAN, Democrat—1.

Scattering—4.

A second ballot was taken with a similar result, and on the third C. P. BARNES changed his vote to TUELL, and he was elected.

The following officers were then elected, after several ballots, on a viva voce vote:

Door Keeper—George Gaspersell.

First Assistant—W. Shirtman.

Second Assistant—V. M. Dearborn.

The following Committee was then appointed to wait upon the Assembly and inform them that the Senate was organized: Messrs. NORTON and PRATT.

The Standing Committees were appointed, to which were referred the Governor's Message and other matters.

The Senate then adjourned to meet at 11 o'clock on Wednesday.

Democratic Assembly Caucus.

The Soft portion—so-called—of the Democratic members met, pursuant to resolution, at 10 o'clock, in the Assembly Chamber. The Chairman announced that this was a Democratic Union Caucus.

Mr. A. WOODS, of New-York, desired to correct the impression that this was a Soft Shell caucus. He supported the Cincinnati platform, and hoped the papers would make the correction.

Mr. GRAY, of Warren, Secretary of the Canals, asked to be excused from further service, as he was a Hunker, and desired to act as a Union Democrat, and with no sectional party.

Mr. WOODS said that the meeting had not changed its character, and was now and last evening, a Union Democratic Caucus.

Mr. PERRY DAWSON, of New-York, called up the resolution last evening, approving the Nebraska bill, and asked its adoption.

Mr. MERRAM, of New-York, asked for the reading of the resolution, and said it met his views exactly. He was elected from a Hunker district, where a Free-Soiler dare not show his head as a candidate, and although he was for Union, he would vote for no candidate who would not indorse the Nebraska resolution. He would never unite with the so-called Republicans, now with the Know-Nothings.

Mr. LAYER moved that THURLOW HOYLE be declared the candidate of the party for the office of Speaker.

Mr. MERRAM wanted HOYLE to show his hand.

Mr. HOYLE did so, by declaring he was an out-and-out Hunker, opposed to all isms of all kinds and descriptions.

After considerable discussion and some merriment, Mr. HOYLE was nominated as the candidate for Speaker, and W. W. DEAN, of New-York, as the candidate for Clerk. The caucus then adjourned.

Meeting of the Assembly.

At 11¼ o'clock the Clerk called the Assembly to order, and Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, appeared at the desk. The body of the House was cleared of outsiders, and after prayer by Rev. Dr. FORBUSH, the members were sworn in, six at a time. All the members were present except Mr. J. CRANE, K. N., of Erie, and Mr. TAYLOR, Dem., of Monroe. Mr. DUNN, of New-York, who was absent when the roll was first called, appeared afterwards and took the oath and his seat.

On motion of PERRY DAWSON, of New-York, the House proceeded to a viva voce vote for a Speaker, with the following result:

For Lieut.-Gov.—Messrs. T. D. Baller, Barry, Brewer, Buckley, Bucklin, Case, Coon, Crocker, Denniston, Dewitt, Dunn, C. A. Dudley, Duganne, Fenn, Grant, Hakes, Haxton, Hobbie, Heyward, E. H. S. Hyde, Jenkins, Johnson, King, Lee, Lewis, Mahon, Manley, C. T. Mills, Northup, Prosser, Rose, Rodgers, Schoonmaker, Simons, Spaulding, Tilt, Truesdell, Thomas, Tracy, Whritenour, R. H. Wood, Zabriskie—41.

For Hoyle—Messrs. Adams, Abbot, Allen, Barnes, Burton, Carpenter, Cobb, Cole, Dewey, S. Dudley, Foote, Gage, Gould, Green, Hampton, H. Hyde, Julland, Ketchum, Kingman, Langstreet, Main, Mallory, Maltby, Massey, Mead, Paine, Peck, Powers, Rose, R. Smith, Snow, Squire, Van Dervoor, Wakeman, Warner, Williams, B.—39.

For BENJAMIN BAILEY—Messrs. Anthon, Bascom, Bradner, Brady, Curtis, Downing, Dimock, Glover, Hanford, Hayes, Holmes, Lovett, Mackenzie, Miller, A. J. Mills, Parker, Ray, Peters, Bailey, Scott, Spencer, Strang, Van Santvoord, Ward, Wells, Whitney, Wilbeck—27.

For TIMOTHY HAGGIN—Messrs. Bergen, Floyd, Mahon, W. R. Smith, Speaker, Woods, Wright—6.

For GEORGE G. SCOTT—Messrs. J. B. Clark, Gray, Shes—3.

For O. ROBINSON—Messrs. Morgan, Penfield, White—3.

For G. F. FOWLER—Messrs. Lefevre, Odell—2.

For J. B. CLARK—Mr. Robinson—1.

For ISAAC LEFEVRE—Mr. Fowler—1.

Whole number of votes, 120. Necessary to a choice, 61. Not voting: Messrs. B. Bailey, J. Clark, Dixon, Goodrich, Hanchett, Hoyle, Trimmer, Prendergast—8.

On the second ballot the vote stood:

Odell	40	Scott	3
Prendergast	34	Fowler	2
Bailey	8	Lefevre	1
Hoyle	6	J. B. Clark	1
Robinson	6	Joseph Spraker	1

No choice.

On the third ballot:

Odell	40	Bailey	30
Prendergast	30		

Remainder scattering.

The House then adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Meeting of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Jan. 5.

The Pennsylvania Legislature duly organized to-day. WM. M. STRATT and RICHARDSON L. WILSON were elected Speakers of the Senate and House respectively. The Message of the Governor is to be delivered to-morrow.

HARRISBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

GOV. PACKER's Message was delivered to the Legislature this morning. He makes some congratulatory remarks about the financial condition of the State—the decrease in the debt during the year having been over $600,000, and no new loan having been created. He refers to his former message for his opinions on National affairs, and confirms the sentiments then expressed. He calls attention to the necessity for further legislation on the license question; adverts to the duty of electing a United States Senator; alludes to the robbery of arms at the Harrisburg Arsenal; recommends the enactment of a law inflicting punishment for such offenses, and a further appropriation for building an arsenal at Philadelphia, the State arms being now kept in an insecure out-house, owing to the former building having been torn down, and not rebuilt in consequence of the insufficiency of the appropriation for the purpose.

A bill fixing the 14th of January for the election of a United States Senator, passed the house to-day. A similar bill was introduced in the Senate. A bill to repeal the liquor law was introduced in both Houses.

Meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Massachusetts Legislature commenced its session to-day. The Senate elected E. G. BAKER, of Middlesex, President, and FREDK. L. COX, of Lynn, Clerk. The House organized by choosing CHARLES A. PHELPS Speaker.

The following vote was given in organizing the Legislature. For President of the Senate, Mr. E. G. BAKER, (American,) received 30; J. H. DAWES, of Worcester, 4. For Speaker of the House, Dr. CHARLES A. PHELPS, of Boston, (American,) 184; HERMAN W. BAYE, (Republican,) 20; JOHN G. THURSTON, of Lancaster, (Whig,) 69; GARTON B. OSGOOD, of Andover, (Democrat,) 76.

The Governor's Message, which will be read to-morrow, is quite brief, and mainly devoted to local affairs.

Meeting of the Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Our State Legislature commenced here to-day. The Senate elected LOTT M. MORRILL, of Augusta, Democrat, President, and WM. G. CLARK, of Sevierville, straight Whig, Secretary. The House chose SOLOMON LOVEJOY, of Portland, straight Whig, Speaker, and DAVID DUNN, of Portland, Democrat, Clerk. The union between the sidelins Democrats and the straight Whigs seems to be completed.

Meeting of the Maryland Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Jan 6.

The Maryland Legislature met at Annapolis to-day, but did not organize.

From Kansas—Renewal of Difficulties.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

A letter dated Leavenworth, Kansas, Dec. 16, says the polls were not opened at some places, on account of fear of violence from Missourians. At Leavenworth the ballot-boxes and poll-books were destroyed, and some of the clerks of election nearly killed. Threats were made to destroy the *Register* office. In several counties no election was held, the officers being overawed by Missourians.

Frightful Calamity—Two Children Burned to Death.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Last night, at 11 o'clock, the frame dwelling of JOHN KEENAN, in Temperanceville, near this city, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. Two children perished in the flames, being literally burned to cinders. Two other children were thrown out of the window by their grandmother, to save them, and who afterwards jumped out herself. All three were slightly injured. Mr. KEENAN was attending the Orphan's Fair in this place when the sad affair occurred.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Jan. 6.

Three warehouses occupied by Messrs. MANN, VAIL & CO., were destroyed by fire this morning. One of the buildings was used in part as a ship-chandlery store, upon which there was an insurance of $6,000.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* sails about 2 o'clock P. M., with 100 passengers for Liverpool and 13 for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

The United States mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday) morning.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Jan. 6.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now fully due at this port from Liverpool. Weather clear and cold.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER.

A Man's Head Nearly Severed from his Body in a Lager-Bier Saloon—Arrest of the Murderer.

The New-Year was ushered into existence in some quarters, amid riot and disturbance. From an early hour on Monday evening, crowds of boys and young men perambulated the lower Wards, making night hideous with their yells and half drunken revelry. The lager-bier saloons, which were all fitted up in holiday style, were open nearly all night, and thither flocked large numbers in search of such amusements as these places afford. As night waned and the "lager" and "wein" went down, disturbances more or less serious occurred at intervals, some of which it required the active exertions of the Police to suppress. One of these rencontres resulted in a shocking homicide, the particulars of which are thus reported by Capt. DILWORTH in his official report to the Chief of Police:

A disturbance took place in a dance-house, kept by JOHN L. VOOX, No. 231 William-street, about 1 o'clock A. M. (Tuesday), between several Germans. Policemen BUKE and BOGAN were called on, and restored order by ejecting several of the parties from the house, which was at this time closed. Soon afterward, one of the party thus ejected—MARTIN KAEMER—came back and endeavored to gain admittance, which was refused. About 2 o'clock, WILLIAM RUFF went to the door, when an altercation immediately ensued between KAEMER and himself, which resulted in a clinch, when KAEMER struck RUFF a powerful blow with a knife, which nearly severed the head from the body. KAEMER then fled; RUFF staggered into the house, fell upon the floor, and almost instantly expired. Several Policemen were attracted to the spot, and a search was immediately instituted for the murderer. Officers BROWNE and WOGAN, obtaining information that KAEMER resided at No. 11 Thomas-street, repaired to that place, where they arrested him just as he was going to bed. The body of RUFF was brought to the Station-house, to await the action of the Coroner. JOHN BARNES, of No. 26 Baxter-street, and JOHN L. VOOX, the proprietor of the house, were detained as witnesses. The house where the tragedy occurred was complained of, and VOOX was arrested on the 14th of last August, for keeping a disorderly house. He was then committed; for trial to answer on the charge, and that was the last of it.

An inquest on the body of the deceased was commenced on Tuesday by Coroner GAMBLE, and continued yesterday. The evidence elicited does not differ in any material respects from the statements above. The accused is a German, and about thirty-six years of age.

Daring Outrage—A Policeman Robbed and Beaten in a Public Street.

Officer TRACY, of the Fourteenth Ward, while walking his beat in Centre, near Canal-street, about 1 o'clock on Tuesday morning, was set upon by a gang of men, who wrenched from him his club, and with it beat him most severely. His watch was also jerked from his fob, and the chain to which it was attached broken. The only reason that can be assigned for this daring outrage is, that Mr. TRACY told one of the party by whom it was committed, that "he must go home peaceably." Policemen were immediately sent out in search of the guilty party, and soon after three men, named MICHAEL MURRAY, JAMES GALLAGHER and WILLIAM CUMMINGS were arrested in the Sixth Ward, charged with being the perpetrators. The accused were brought before Justice WOOD on Tuesday, and committed to answer.

TWO HORRIBLE MURDERS IN CONNECTICUT

BRUTAL AND DELIBERATE KILLING OF TWO OLD MEN.

CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER.

Further Results of the Wakeman Fanaticism.

Yet Another Victim Demanded.

The most horrible murder that ever took place in the State of Connecticut, or perhaps in the civilized world, was perpetrated on Monday, in the town of Woodbridge, in that State, about eight miles from the city of New-Haven. It was a far more atrocious murder than the one so recently committed by SAMUEL HAY and the gang of Wakemanites. It is to be sincerely hoped that the citizens of that State have now witnessed the last scene in the Wakeman tragedy.

About 10½ o'clock on Monday, Mr. MOSES STARR, of Woodbridge, left his home, and was proceeding through a piece of woods near his house, with his horse and sleigh, and, when near a little house, in a solitary part of the woods, was attacked by a man named CHARLES SANFORD, and brained down and most brutally murdered.

SANFORD had an axe in his hand with which he struck Mr. STARR over the right eye, inflicting a fearful gash, and prostrating him beside the road. He then struck him again with the head of the axe upon the back of its head, and then deliberately attempted to chop off his head, nearly severing it from his body. It was connected with his body only by a little skin at the back of the neck.

The horse of Mr. STARR was allowed to pass on the road, and after proceeding by the house of Mr. RANSOM F. PERKINS, halted at a shed near by. Mr. PERKINS, thinking all was not right, went in search of Mr. STARR, and found his body lying beside the road, with every indication that he had been waylaid and murdered.

Mr. PERKINS alarmed the neighborhood, and having procured assistance, took the body of Mr. STARR to his family, who live only about a hundred rods from the place where the murder was committed.

A Jury of Inquest was assembled in the evening, and after due deliberation, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

In the evening the murderer was arrested and taken to Jail, and confessed that he had not only murdered Mr. STARR, but that he had also murdered Mr. JONATHON UNDERHILL, who lived about a mile east of Mr. STARR's house.

It seems that after murdering Mr. STARR, he went to the house of Mr. UNDERHILL and entered it, and while he (Mr. UNDERHILL) was sitting by the stove in the kitchen, he struck him with the same axe with which he murdered Mr. STARR, and after breaking his skull, nearly severed his head from his body.

The family set up the cry of "Murder!" but he told them to stop their noise or he would chop their heads off also.

He went out of the house to wipe the blood off his axe upon the snow, and while he was out the family fastened the door and prevented his coming in again.

He then went into the woods, but was soon pursued by several neighbors, who succeeded in arresting him after a bloody fight, in which Mr. LYMAN BRADLEY received some severe blows.

A jury of inquest was impaneled and returned a verdict that Mr. UNDERHILL came to his death by wounds inflicted in the head and neck by CHARLES SANFORD, of Bethany.

This CHARLES SANFORD is a fanatic, who has formerly attended the meetings of the Wakemanites in Hampden. He is subject to fits of insanity, and was probably insane when he committed these dreadful murders.

He confessed having murdered both Mr. STARR and Mr. UNDERHILL, while on the way to jail. He said he had a cramp, and if he had not murdered Mr. STARR and Mr. UNDERHILL, the cramp would have killed him.

Mr. UNDERHILL was a man seventy-one years of age, and Mr. STARR was sixty-nine years old.

Mr. STARR was a man beloved and respected by all who knew him. He was the father of Hon. E. D. STARR, Secretary of State.

ANOTHER VICTIM REQUIRED.

SAMUEL ELY, now in jail as the murderer of JESSE MATTHEWS, states that he has become cognizant, through revelation, of the fact, that "as upon as AMOS HURD gives up his power of death to the 'man of sin,' by death or other means, then the world will be at once redeemed. HURD, who had but partial power during the lifetime of MATTHEWS, has now received the full delegated authority of sinlessness, so that his death will bring the redemption in the twinkling of an eye." He further says "that AMOS HURD MAY now become the son of perdition, spoken of in 2d Thessalonians, 2d chapter and 3d verse, and as such it is the duty of all true men to put him out of the way, that the world may not suffer." He adds relative to the incarceration of his sister, "Many persons come to see me, and I suppose to see her also. But they will not know her, and are very bitter against us. But let them not kill her, or let it not be until Hurd shall be put out of the way, for then the end of the world will come before the redemption is complete."

FORMER VIOLENCE OF THE "WAKEMANITES."

As long since as the year 1850, in the town of Fairfield, Mrs. WAKEMAN then, as now, calling herself a "Prophetess," went about wandering from door to door, preaching her diabolical doctrine, and proselyting when she was able. WAKEMAN, her husband, was then alive, and it was at this time that he first drew on him her displeasure and received the appellation of "man of sin," when the charge of "witchery" to the making of invalids was buried against him. Leaving her followers to a conviction of his "lost state," she mustered them together after the form of worship peculiar to them, and at her command they seized and bound the poor man. After he was bound beyond moving, she drew a knife or penard, and with it made a most unnatural assault upon him, inflicting wounds of a very serious nature. The assault would doubtless then have proved fatal had it not been for the fear of some of her more reasonable disciples, who, becoming alarmed, put an end to the attack.

Murderous Assault—Attempt to Cut a Man's Throat in the Street.

On New-Year's evening, while Mr. THOMAS MAINS was standing conversing with a few friends, he was seized from behind by a fellow named WILLIAM CURRAN, who drew a knife across his throat several times and then inflicted several stabs in his back. Mr. MAINS fell bleeding to the ground, and CURRAN tried to escape, but was seized by Mr. MAINS' enraged friends, who gave him a terrible beating and afterwards handed him over to the Police by whom he was taken before Justice BOSWORTH, who committed him to await the result of Mr. MAINS' injuries, which may prove fatal.

An Almshouse Governor Stabbed and Beaten.

ANTHONY DUGRO, one of the Governors of the Almshouse, got involved in a fight with a party of Germans, in the upper part of the City, on New-Year's night, during which he was stabbed in the back, and badly beaten. JOHN EARNEST and JOHN SMITH were soon after arrested by the seventeenth Ward Police, charged with being parties to the affair, and they were yesterday committed until the Governor, who is confined to his house, would be able to appear against them.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Report of the Correspondence between Great Britain and the United States.

Important Diplomatic Correspondence.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY BY THE UNITED STATES.

Determination to Support the Monroe Doctrine.

The British Government Construes the Treaty Prospectively.

MR. BUCHANAN'S INSTRUCTIONS.

The following important Diplomatic Correspondence on the Central American Question sufficiently explains itself:

Mr. Marcy to Mr. Buchanan.

[No. 2.] DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1853.

SIR: I transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of a despatch of the 21st instant, from the Governor of Honduras, called the Bay Islands, to the Secretary of State, in which he asks to be informed whether the Islands have been transferred to a power which is to hold it to be subject to the laws of nations applied to a colony, or whether it is to be retained for a special purpose, with all the rights of sovereignty.

A proposition to transfer to or to take possession of the Bay Islands by any power would be considered a British colony, while not formally declared to be such, would be regarded as a dependency of Great Britain. This character of the Islands is explicitly shown by part of the instructions of Her Majesty's late Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord PALMERSTON, to Mr. HENRY G. WARD, when appointed Her Majesty's Minister to the Republic of Mexico, in which he was directed to protest against the transfer of the Islands to the United States, on the ground that such transfer would be a violation of the treaty of April, 1850. The boundaries of the settlement were defined in the treaty of 1786, and by 31 separate acts of Parliament, according to Mr. BANCROFT, the British exceeding its limits within one year after it was concluded. The object of this proceeding is not found in the mere value of the Islands, but in the fact that they command the mouth of the River Wallis, and thus the right to the Belize. The United States publish the instructions of Lord PALMERSTON, but do not assert that they are correct. British subjects may enter for the purpose of cutting mahogany, but not on this limited right of occupancy. The Spanish authorities, in an answer to a protest against the settlement, declared that the British subjects who have the right to enter it to cut mahogany, shall not on this limited right of occupancy, establish "any other kind of settlement, or erect any buildings whatever," with the exception of such as are necessary for the object of cutting wood which they have permission to enter for the purpose. To enter into the consideration of these conditions, for the simple purpose of showing that they cannot be used consistently with the claim of sovereignty, is unnecessary. It is sufficient for the present to say that the United States are willing to acquiesce in the existing state of things, provided the British subjects will refrain from any further encroachments upon the territory of Honduras, the sovereignty of which they have always claimed, and which they have recently declared their determination to maintain.

To show that her privileges in Honduras were limited, Spain, in the 7th article of the Treaty of 1786, by which she acknowledged the sovereignty of the British settlements in Central America, declared that they should not extend beyond a specified account of the 14th of March, 1787, a motion was made in the House of Peers by Lord RAWDON, "That the terms of the treaty of July 14, 1786, as stated in the message from his Majesty, of the 15th of the same month, be taken into consideration." On this motion a long debate ensued, in which Lords RAWDON, CAMPDEN, STORMONT, HAWKE and PORTCHESTER took part in support of the motion, and the Duke of MANCHESTER, who concluded the Treaty of 1786, the Marquis of CARMARTHEN, secretary for foreign affairs, and Lord GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER, who moved the order of the day, opposed it. The latter, in explaining the motion, stated "that the Musquito shore given up to Spain by the Treaty of 1786 had been for more than a century in the possession of Great Britain; that it consisted of a territory of between 200 and 300 hundred miles in length, nearly the whole of which had been settled from the time of the Buccaneers, and on it various settlements; and that the territory at the time of its cession contained 10,000 free British subjects, exclusive of negroes, both free and slaves, of every color and their slaves; that a regular form of Government had been established there, consisting of a Superintendent, a Council, &c.; that it was a country of great value and importance to this country, and that our claims to it was as good as our claims to the Island of Jamaica. In support of these assertions his lordship produced various documents from the Government and Council of Honduras, and from the Superintendent, Colonel MACDONALD, for the exclusion for this valuable territory from the British Minister, and contended that it was not claiming a narrow slip of Territory of between seven and twelve miles in extent only.

Lord RAWDON then proceeded to comment on the Minister, especially for the 15th article of the Convention, by which the King of Spain promises not to cede any part of his territory in America to any other power than those with which he is at present at war, or to which he has already ceded countries which are to be evacuated, the amount of the

ARIBUS

Memorial for Mr. Buchanan.

The substance of the case submitted to Her Majesty's Government by Mr. BUCHANAN, may be briefly stated as follows:

1. That Great Britain, prior to April, 1850, was in possession of the Mosquito Territory, and had been for many years.

2. That the Government of the United States does not dispute the fact of such possession, but denies that it was of right.

3. That in April, 1850, Great Britain and the United States entered into a Convention, by which it was agreed that neither should ever occupy, fortify, colonize, or exercise dominion over any part of Central America; that the Mosquito Territory was then in the possession of Great Britain, and that the Convention did not require her to relinquish it.

4. That the Government of the United States does not dispute the fact of possession of the Mosquito Territory by Great Britain at the date of the Convention; but denies that it was of right.

5. That Great Britain has since, by force, occupied other portions of Central America, to which she has no claim, and refuses to withdraw from them.

6. That the Government of the United States has repeatedly called upon Great Britain to withdraw from the Mosquito Territory, and from the other portions of Central America occupied by her, and has offered to submit the question of right to arbitration, but that Great Britain has refused to withdraw, or to submit the question to arbitration.

7. That the Government of the United States has, therefore, been compelled to regard the refusal of Great Britain to withdraw from the Mosquito Territory, and from the other portions of Central America occupied by her, as a violation of the Convention of April, 1850, and as a menace to the rights of the United States.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW YEARS DAY.

New-Year's found all the city in its gala dress, the day was pleasant, early in the morning the streets were full of people, and every face was lighted up with smiles. Before 7 o'clock the streets were filled with gentlemen, all in their best clothes, paying their New-Year's visits. In the evening there was a fresh visiting New-Year's visiting of the ladies, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor at the Mansion House.

The Mayor having signified by public advertisement, his readiness to receive his fellow-citizens from 10 to 12 o'clock, at his office in the City Hall, to offer to accept, on this day, the congratulations of the season, the Common Council, the Clergy, the Bench and Bar, the Officers of the Army and Navy, the Militia, the Fire Department, the Societies, and a great number of the Citizens, waited on him, and were received with the usual courtesy and politeness. We understand that all the Mayors of the City, since the Revolution, have complied with the same custom, and that it has been found to be a very pleasant mode of meeting the friends and acquaintances of the season.

The Day at Brooklyn.

New-Year's Day at Brooklyn, was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Brooklyn, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Jersey City.

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The Day at Sackett's Harbor.

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The Mayor of Malone, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Ogdensburgh.

New-Year's Day at Ogdensburgh was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Ogdensburgh, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Plattsburgh.

New-Year's Day at Plattsburgh was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Plattsburgh, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Saratoga.

New-Year's Day at Saratoga was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Saratoga, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Sackett's Harbor.

New-Year's Day at Sackett's Harbor was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Sackett's Harbor, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Watertown.

New-Year's Day at Watertown was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Watertown, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Lowville.

New-Year's Day at Lowville was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Lowville, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Canton.

New-Year's Day at Canton was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Canton, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Potsdam.

New-Year's Day at Potsdam was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Potsdam, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

The Day at Malone.

New-Year's Day at Malone was ushered in with the usual demonstrations of joy. The morning was fine, and the streets were filled with gentlemen paying their visits of congratulation. The ladies were at home to receive their friends, and many a happy New Year was wished.

The Mayor of Malone, we understand, was at his office to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens, and the Aldermen met at the house of the Recorder, and then proceeded in a body to wait on the Mayor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PARTY DRESSES OF EVERY COLOR AND STYLE,
MADE AND TRIMMED AT SHORT NOTICE,
No. 81 BROADWAY, OVER CHRISTY'S.

HOUSE AND BOOT
WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, &c.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Obituary.

The telegraph announces the death of Hon. John Wentworth, Member of Congress from Chicago, and formerly Senator in Congress from Illinois. Mr. Wentworth was a native of New Hampshire, and was about sixty-five years of age. He was a lawyer by profession, and was for many years a leading politician in the State of Illinois. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a warm supporter of Mr. Douglas. He was a man of great energy of character, and was a prominent member of the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress. He was a man of large property, and was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences. He was a man of great public spirit, and was a warm friend of the Union. He was a man of great energy of character, and was a prominent member of the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress. He was a man of large property, and was a liberal patron of the arts and sciences. He was a man of great public spirit, and was a warm friend of the Union.

Department of the Interior.

Mr. Mix's Commission.—There is a large amount of unfinished business in the Indian Department, which will require the attention of a commissioner of character and ability. Mr. Mix, who has been appointed to the office, is a gentleman of the right stamp for the place, and will no doubt give satisfaction to the Indians and to the country. The following is a list of the commissioners who have been appointed to the office, and the dates of their appointment:

The Indian Department is one of the most important branches of the Government, and the duties of the commissioner are of a very responsible character. The Indians are a people of peculiar habits and customs, and require a commissioner who is familiar with their language and customs. Mr. Mix is a gentleman of the right stamp for the place, and will no doubt give satisfaction to the Indians and to the country.

War Department.

The Army.—The following is the number of officers and men in the army, as reported by the Secretary of War:

The Secretary of War has also reported that the number of officers and men in the army, as reported by the Secretary of War, is as follows

FINANCIAL

DRY GOODS.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOR SALE.

FOR EXHIBITIONS.

BOARDING.

NEW FIRMS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WANTED.

BOUNTY LANDS.

BANK NOTICES.

TO LET.

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, January 2, 1856.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

THE NEW AND MOTLEY FASHION OF NEW-YORK CITY FOR 1924.

(Special.) SAMUEL K. WARNER, Chief Correspondent.

We give below a concise tabular statement of the receipts at leading points for four periods of 24 hours each, ending at 6 o'clock A. M. to-day:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	Bbls.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Chicago	14,000	18,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Duluth	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Minneapolis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Toledo	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Detroit	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cleveland	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
St. Louis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peoria	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Kansas City	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Omaha	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Indianapolis	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The above figures show that the receipts of the Illinois for a supply of flour. The Lakes furnish many suggestions of interest, which we are obliged to defer consideration of to a future issue.

It will be seen also that we are largely indebted to the Lakes for our supply of corn. The Lakes furnish more than one-half of the receipts of this article, and the Illinois and Missouri rivers furnish the balance.

The Lake Shore, on Tuesday, paid $1.50 on the $100 of its stock, and declared a dividend of 2 per cent, payable in January.

The Chicago & Alton has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Michigan Central has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Illinois Central has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Ohio & Mississippi has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Cleveland & Pittsburgh has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis has declared a dividend of 1 per cent, payable on the 15th inst.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis